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GERMANY'S DEFENSIVE

Germany is today on the defensive. Unless there is the miracle of a stupendous blunder on the part of her enemies, Germany will fight a defensive fight until the end of the war. There will be advances here and retreats there, but there will be no effort on the part of Germany to extend her long lines of defense on the eastern and western frontiers.

One of the maxims of German military lore is that "the enemy's field army is the true objective." This was mechanically followed up to the hour when Joffre and French suddenly wheeled on the line of the Marne and drove in the front of Von Kluck's and Von Buelow's armies. Immediately thereafter it became the objective of the invading force to prevent the envelopment of its right flank. This was purely defensive fighting, which lasted until Antwerp fell. Then another offensive was launched, this time at the English army and the coast cities. It perished in the fearful slaughter at Ypres.

Since then the Kaiser's armies have fought on purely defensive lines. Even Von Hindenburg's masterly strokes in Poland and East Prussia have been defensive blows, designed to hold the Russian masses back from the danger spots in Germany's true frontier. No one imagines that the Kaiser's generals contemplate the huge folly of a serious invasion of Russia. Perilous in Napoleon's time, it would be plain suicide today.

What, then, would be the advantage of capturing even Warsaw and advancing the long line to the Niemen and the Vistula as a permanent battleground? In the same way on the western front what would it now avail the German armies to pick out any city as an objective and strike for it? The hour of crushing France at a blow is gone. It will never return.

In war, as in other human affairs, if you have no good reason for doing a thing you have one good reason for not doing it. Germany is today like an invested fortress. She is ringed with foes. Her lines of defense are hundreds of miles long and millions of men are needed to man them.

Suppose her armies gained "a notable advance" in France or Russia—what would be the result? A resumption of trench warfare on much longer lines, requiring a couple of million more men. Not only that, but the demand for reinforcements would increase accordingly. Casualties run by percentage. Consequently, the more men actually employed on a firing line the more men are required to plug up the holes left by the killed and wounded.

As the German armies advance further from their own frontiers one of two things is bound to happen. Either the long line of steel surrounding the Fatherland will stretch and stretch like a rubber band until it can be deftly snapped at its weakest point; or Germany will have to pour fresh millions out to hold the longer lines at their present strength. The first involves a terrible risk; the second a terrible cost.

It is as if the commander of a fortress had men enough to man the fixed lines of say, fifteen miles. Certainly it would not be good judgment to waste men in desperate sorties to make the circle twenty or thirty miles in circumference. That is the position that Germany is in.

There is a psychological sign that is significant. Every German still says with confidence that Germany will win. But there is a marked difference. A few months ago the national slogan was "Germany can crush the world in arms!" Today there is the grim rallying cry: "The world in arms cannot crush Germany!"

WHAT THE WOMEN NEED

A year and a half ago the Department of Agriculture addressed to over 50,000 farm women a questionnaire designed to develop their intimate ideas as to what was wrong with farm life, and how it could be improved. To this inquiry a large number of replies were received, the study and tabulation of which seems to indicate that the most serious trouble with the farm woman is that she doesn't know that she has any serious trouble, or else she sees nothing much except her troubles. The suggestions which are advanced for improving the condition of farm women are on the whole sane and simple; and it does seem as if something practical could be worked out of them.

The women to whom the department addressed its questionnaire were probably not average farm women. They were, if we understand, largely the wives of men who make crop-condition reports to the department. Now, it will be recognized at once that women of this class represent rather a high economic and educational average. One consequence is that they do not reflect so much disaffection with farm life as an average of all farm women would present. It is useless to pretend that farm women are satisfied with their lot, as a whole; or, if satisfied, that they could not have it greatly improved for them. Throughout the South, for example, the average farm woman is a drudge. She probably didn't write an answer to the department's inquiry, if she received it, because she hadn't the time to write it; and beyond that, she probably didn't receive the inquiry. The farm woman of the other sections of the country is merely in better posture; that is all.

Yet the things that farm women need to make their lot far more bearable are not, in general, so very many or difficult to provide. First and foremost—perhaps it stands for about half the possible advancement in creature comfort that could be afforded—is running water in the house. It is not expensive to provide this; not very; yet despite all efforts it is still a fact that only a very small minority of farm houses have it.

There is not much use telling how the farm woman needs social opportunity, when she has fourteen hours' work a day to do—largely consisting of pumping and lugging water from a well or a spring for all the domestic requirements—before she can think of social indulgences. It is pretty much unbecome, too, to tell how much the good roads and the automobile and the telephone and the rural free delivery have done for her, when to a vast extent she still doesn't live on a good road, hasn't a chance to own an automobile, wouldn't know how to use a telephone, and never gets any mail through the rural delivery. The women of this class are the ones for whom something is needed to be done. The country lady who is mistress of an establishment, with servants and a car and the facilities of city life, doesn't need consideration. She is about the best-fixed woman in the world.

But the less fortunate farm woman does need an understanding of her case. Two or three years ago the Conference for Education in the South, after a good deal of surveying and contemplation, struck an idea. Dr. A. P. Bourland, its secretary, appears to have been responsible. He decided that the business of uplifting the rural masses of the South would be served better by taking running water into farm houses, than in any other way! That seems so simple, so low-browed, so far from a conception of social and sociological, and psychic and psychological, and other high-sounding aspects, that it seems hard to realize that an organized movement could have even seen it.

But Dr. Bourland did see it. He got a set of plans for a country waterworks system that could be installed at a cost so little as to be almost unbelievable. He worked them out in all detail, with minute directions whereby anybody able to read could build his own waterworks with the lowest possible expense; and he started his conference on a crusade whose object was to get waterworks built on country places.

Dr. Bourland calculated that you must begin with the woman; and you can't uplift her much while she is carrying water forty rods from a spring, usually up a hill, every few minutes all day. You can't even achieve cleanliness at the cost of a well-nigh broken back every day. The first thing Dr. Bourland wanted was to relieve the woman of some of the frightful, slavish drudgery that she had imposed on her; and out of a real and ample knowledge of the South, he grasped this simple and efficacious notion of starting running water through her kitchen and into a bathroom of her home.

Running water in kitchen and bathroom is so simple, so casual, so unquestioned a facility of the town home that town people can't imagine life without it. When they try to visualize the life of the country where it is not, they have "The Old Oaken Bucket" type of sentimentalism to distract them; the mirroring spring in the mossy dell, and such buncombe. Let a few of them tote a bucket of that spring's water up a long hillside to the house, twenty times a day, and the romance and sentiment will have been squeezed out, never to ooze back in again.

So the high-sounding Conference for Education in the South went into the business of promoting elemental plumbing!

We opine that it is doing better work than any other organization in the land with an equally impressive name and an equally unimpressive bank roll. It has cut out all the sociology and sentiment and nonsense and buncombe, and is trying to get waterworks built on the farm homes. Dr. Bourland figures that when she doesn't have to lug water,

the farm woman will have time and interest for some other things; she will read more, indulge more social opportunity, get some benefit from the good roads; maybe she will even in time become a member of a woman's club.

Some man with a lot more money than he knows how to manage, could do a vastly better work with it than by building libraries. Let somebody endow some such enterprise as this of giving waterworks to farm homes. The thing can be done for about \$100 per establishment, on the simplest lines. Just let the philanthropy offer to pay half the cost for say ten homes in a county, scattered throughout the rural South; the farmer to pay the other half; let it be specified that these sample plants should be scattered about so that the neighborhoods would learn about them and the other women decide that they needed the same thing. There is a practical philanthropy at which town folks may smile; but people who know something about the real, brass-nails, hard-pan problem of doing something for the country, know that there's millions in it.

BISMARCK'S CENTENARY

The appraisal of the great men of the nineteenth century will perhaps be a good deal revised in the light of some of the twentieth century developments; developments that are right now in progress in the awful spectacle that makes Europe a head-quarters of barbarism. But no reappraisal will take away from Otto von Bismarck the recognition due to one of the greatest personalities that the last century produced.

The centennial anniversary of Bismarck's birth falls on Thursday, April 1, this year. It will be the more an interesting occasion because of the discussion, certain to be evoked, as to the relationship of Bismarck's career to Europe's tragedy of today. He was an ardent nationalist in his young manhood, and he remained one to the finish, so far as concerned his views of government. He was the ideal apostle of divine right. He was the obvious precursor of the philosophy of Bernhardi and all that school which makes the individual a mere subordinate and incident to the state. But he was tremendously able, forceful, dominating. He had vision enough to make the most of his opportunities; more even than that, he had vision enough to avoid mistakes that would have been fatal. He knew how to tell Austria into war and crush her, while keeping France from coming to her rescue; and then, when he had achieved the overthrow of the Hapsburgs, he turned against the France of the last Napoleon, and sent his armies thundering to Paris, there to proclaim the German empire on the ruins of the Napoleonic dynasty.

Bismarck knew better than to oppose Germany to a world in arms. He was master of the strategy of diplomatically dividing his enemies and conquering them in detail. It is inconceivable that he would have made the awful mistake that Wilhelm II has committed, of plunging into a vast war, imagining that Germany would have the support of countries that have proved utterly without thought of supporting her. Bismarck indulged no vain imaginings; his vision was never beclouded by notions of a partnership between himself and destiny, between his nation and providence. He played the game to its meanest detail, even tricking Napoleon into the appearance of forcing war upon Germany when Germany in fact was exactly ready for it and precisely determined to have it.

The Kaiser of today could not brook the authority of Bismarck, and dismissed him. The misgivings created when that incident occurred were proved not justified; Wilhelm carried forward the great work of empire building that Bismarck had begun, and for a quarter of a century he seemed determined, despite much bluster and noise, to be a man of peace—and preparation. Then the crash came; Wilhelm hurled the thunderbolt at the very moment when he was being considered as a candidate for the Nobel peace prize.

How much of Bismarck's work will remain when the present war is over? How far will Germany follow his divine rights doctrine after it sees to what that doctrine can lead? How long, indeed, will the institution of kingship survive after the Continent gets a chance to survey the scene of ruin and suffering that just now it is so enthusiastically devising? And when the new dispensation comes, the new era, the new institutions, what will be the estimate then to be placed upon the work of Bismarck? It is a query to which the answer will be written in a good many different volumes, in the coming generation.

George B. McClellan Sole Heir in Will

NEWARK, N. J., March 28.—The personal estate of Mrs. Ellen M. McClellan, widow of Gen. George B. McClellan, was valued at \$100,000, in an inventory filed with the surrogate here. Mrs. McClellan died several months ago in Europe. George B. McClellan, formerly a member of Congress and later mayor of New York city, and now professor of political economy at Princeton University, is the sole heir.

MERCHANTS TO AID HALF-AND-HALF FUND

Committee Will Help Raise Money to Defray Expense in Presenting District's Case.

A committee to aid in raising funds to defray the expense of the district's presentation of its case in the half-and-half principle investigation has been named by R. P. Andrews, president of the Retail Merchants' Association. Other committee appointments authorized by the board of governors were also announced by President Andrews last night.

The committee on the association's contribution to the half-and-half investigation fund comprises: Anton Stephen, Alfred Mayer, J. M. Bird, Isidor Grosser, Joseph Strausberger, Jacob Eleenmann, Morris Hahn, R. K. Jeffer, George Topham, and Z. D. Blackstone.

"While this is one of the most important committee assignments that I have had to make as president of the Retail Merchants' Association, I am confident that the committee should not have to make more than one call to get prompt and satisfactory results," said President Andrews.

Other committee assignments were the following: To take up resolutions on the deaths of Simon Brentano and Daniel Levy—Dyson S. Adams, P. H. Edmonds, P. T. Hall, Oscar Baum, Melvin Behrends, and L. J. Kaufman.

To consider a plan to attract shoppers to Washington during the horse show period—Sidney West, Samuel Hart and Henry Kaufman.

The three committees will meet Wednesday afternoon. Another committee will be named to consider suggestions for merchants to employ a retail imprint or seal on all stationery and printed matter for out-of-town use to promote the commercial interests of Washington.

An invitation to attend the next quarterly meeting of the association will be extended to the Commissioners and Superintendent-elect Pullman, of the Police Department, tomorrow morning by Chairman Joseph Strausberger, and Charles J. Columbus.

Suit for Separation Involves Five States

NEW ORLEANS, March 28.—Five States are covered in the ramifications of the separation suit of Mrs. Edith M. Britton-Wheeler against her husband, Mr. Wheeler, president of the United States Safe Deposit and Savings Bank, and partner in the New Orleans concern of Hyams, Moore & Wheeler, according to Attorney J. W. Stagers, of Washington, D. C., who is representing Mrs. Wheeler and her sister, Miss Selah W. Britton, in a demand for an accounting from Wheeler.

Mr. Stagers is in New Orleans, having come from Jackson, Miss., where the suit for accounting was filed in the United States district court. From here he goes to Texas and Oklahoma to look up the property alleged to be concerned in the estate in question, that of Audrey Clark Britton, in which the suit for accounting is brought.

The real estate in Louisiana and Mississippi alone in litigation involves more than \$200,000, and includes cotton oil mills in both States.

Mrs. Britton-Wheeler, the principal plaintiff in the suit, is a Baltimore native. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Britton, founder of the Britton and Kohnst Bank in that city.

Arrested for Begging. "I'm Only 98," She Says

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 28.—"I had to beg. They all said I was too old to work, but I'm not," said Mrs. Edna Sheppard, when arraigned before Recorder Gaskin on the charge of seeking alms on the streets of Atlantic City.

"Well, you don't look exactly like a spring chicken, just what is your age?" inquired the court.

"I'm only ninety-eight, and I'm not ashamed to tell it, either," was the reply.

"Prisoner discharged," was the verdict, after investigation had shown Mrs. Sheppard really was within two years of the century mark.

Two-Headed Snake Ate Much; Now Dead

KALAMAZOO, March 28.—Harry Travers owns what is said to be the only two-headed rattlesnake ever found. Travers was able to keep the snake alive for many weeks after it was captured, but overfeeding is believed to have caused its death. The snake would eat with both heads.

The strange reptile was captured by George Brewer while he was hunting corn near Gull Lake. Brewer traded his prize into Travers for a horse. The Kalamazoo man kept the snake alive until a few weeks ago, and he now has the body in alcohol.

Choir to Celebrate by Singing "Crucifixion"

The chorus choir of old Christ Church, Alexandria, which sang its first service on Palm Sunday, 1914, will celebrate its first anniversary by singing Stainer's "Crucifixion" on the evening of Good Friday.

The director has arranged the cantata for mixed voices, obviating the necessity of Stainer's original arrangement. The part intended for tenor and bass will be sung by soprano and alto and in some instances the first tenor parts will be sung by the alto.

The soloists are: Mrs. Pickett and Miss Butts, soprano; Mrs. Lindsay and Miss Emerson, alto; Irving Burr, tenor; and James E. Bagley, bass and choir director.

32 Years Married; Had Only 2 Dresses

PINDLAY, Ohio, March 28.—George Griewack, a farmer and horseman, is defendant in an action for divorce brought by Mrs. Mary J. Griewack. She alleges that in the thirty-two years of her married life her husband has purchased only two dresses for her, and that she has been compelled to work in the fields with men.

Evening Services in the Churches

"Passion Play Pictures," the Rev. J. E. Briggs, Fifth Baptist Church, E street, near Seventh southwest, 7:45.

"From Sin to Salvation," the Rev. John Compton Ball, Metropolitan Baptist Church, Sixth and A streets northeast, 7:45.

"Who Forgives?" the Rev. Dr. J. J. Muir, Temple Baptist Church, Tenth and N streets northwest, 7:45.

"Divine Providence and Heaven," the Rev. George H. Dole, Church of the New Jerusalem, Sixteenth and Corcoran streets northwest, 7:30.

"The Waldensians and the War," the Rev. V. Alberto Costabel, First Congregational Church, Tenth and G streets northwest, 8.

"The Assurances of the Apostolic Church," the Rev. Dr. Clarence A. Vincent, Mt. Pleasant Congregational Church, Columbia road, near Fourteenth street northwest, 8.

"Bethany, Mt. Olivet and Via Dolorosa," the Rev. Dr. C. D. Bulla, United Brethren Memorial Church, North Capitol and R streets, 7:30.

"Building For Peace," Mrs. Alice Thatcher Post, All Souls' Unitarian Church, Fourteenth and L streets northwest, 8.

"The Ibs of Manhood," the Rev. Dr. John T. Huddle, St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Eleventh and H streets northwest, 8.

"Cleansing the Temple," the Rev. C. H. Butler, Columbia Heights Lutheran Church, Rock Creek Church road and New Hampshire avenue, 7:30.

"The Holy City," illustrated, the Rev. Dr. Henry Anstadt, Lutheran Place Memorial Church, Fourteenth and N streets northwest, 8.

"The Key to the Golden Age," the Rev. Dr. James Shera Montgomery, Metropolitan Memorial M. E. Church, John Marshall place and C street northwest, 8.

"The Second Coming of Christ," the Rev. John McMurray, Union M. E. Church, Twentieth street, near Pennsylvania avenue northwest, 8.

"Two Thieves," the Rev. John C. Ensor, Calvary M. E. Church, Columbia road, near Fifteenth street northwest, 8.

"Through the Dardanelles," the Rev. Dr. Luther C. Clarke, Hamline M. E. Church, Ninth and P streets northwest, 8.

"The Home and the Church," the Rev. W. R. Wedderspoon, Foundry M. E. Church, Sixteenth and Church streets northwest, 8.

"The Triumphal Entry," the Rev. Dr. J. T. Marshall, West Street Presbyterian Church, P street, near Thirty-first northwest, 7:30.

"World Power—Caesar or Christ?" the Rev. Dr. Charles Wood, Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, Connecticut avenue and Eighteenth street northwest, 8.

"The Unexpected Cross," the Rev. Dr. John C. Palmer, Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, Columbia and Kalorama roads, 7:45.

"Missions," illustrated, the Rev. Dr. John N. Mills, Fourth Presbyterian Church, Thirteenth and Fairmont streets northwest, 7:30.

"Billy Sunday," the Rev. S. A. Bower, Northminster Presbyterian Church, Eleventh street and Rhode Island avenue northwest, 7:45.

"India and Missions," illustrated, the Rev. Dr. H. E. Brundage, Eckington Presbyterian Church, North Capitol and Q streets, 7:45.

"The Old Morality Play, 'Everyman,'" the Rev. Earle Willey, Vermont Avenue Christian Church, Vermont avenue, near N street northwest, 7:30.

U.S. Builds Submarine To Travel 7,000 Miles

Launching of Giant Diver, to Have Speed of Twenty Knots, Will Place America at Front of Under-Water Craft Development.

By KENDRICK SCOFIELD.

When Jules Verne dreamed his fabled submarine, the Nautilus, and submerged it "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," he accomplished his vivid imagination what the new United States sea-going fleet submarine, the Schley, for which contracts have just been awarded, will partly accomplish in fact.

Of course nobody claims that the Schley will be able to reach the lowermost depths of the ocean's fathomless depths, and when once the long cigar-shaped craft took her drive, she was steered until she again ascended to the surface principally by the blindfold by the compass, which counted up the number of fathoms descended and whatever knowledge the crew might possess of tides and currents in the particular locality in which he was cruising.

To Put U. S. In Forefront.

Some great deal of what Jules Verne did with pen and paper, plus the storyteller's art, is now about to be accomplished with iron and steel plus ship-building genius, the last factor to be furnished by a one-time United States naval constructor, Lawrence Spear, who originally conceived the idea of a sea-going submarine, and ultimately drew the plans upon which the Navy department asked bids for the Schley.

Just what it means to be the progenitor of a class of fighting craft such as the Schley will be seen by the launching of this giant diver will immediately place the United States in the forefront of all nations, so far as the development of the submarine is concerned and it has been a long time since this country carried away first laurels in the development of any distinct type of fighting craft.

For instance, Great Britain launched her first super-lighting craft, "the Dreadnaught," in 1906. It was not until 1910 that "the Delaware," the first of the United States fleet to qualify in dreadnaught class, came off the ways.

Quit Navy To Perfect "Sub."

But as European submarines go today, according to the best information possessed by this Government, those of the greatest size and radius are possessed by England, whose class F boats are but 100 feet long as against the Schley, whose length will be 260 feet over all, with a displacement of about 1,100 tons.

But not only did Lawrence Spear conceive the idea of a sea-going submarine, and draft plans for her, but he will also superintend the construction of the Schley in the plant of the Electric Boat Company, near Groton, Conn.

He came to Washington a few days ago to go over the plans with the Navy Department for the last time, and he proved to be a veritable mine of information concerning submarines, whose course he has followed ever since 1902, when as naval constructor in charge for the Government of the construction of the old "class A" boats, he became deeply interested in the problem of underwater craft. When once he had watched the then revolutionary type of boat sing beneath the water and prove the satisfaction of Government tests that Verne's dream was not impossible, he became so infatuated with the problem of their development that he resigned from the United States navy and has since devoted his energies to perfecting the submarine.

Under Sea 800 Times.

Mr. Spear is a tall spare man, well past his early years, with the leathery face of him who combines with his dreams that rare quality which makes his visions possible of realization.

Submarines are more to him than his work—they are his friends and close intimates.

And today he holds what is probably the record for the number of trips made by any one man beneath the waves, for Mr. Spear has watched the light of upper day fade through the tiny conning tower of the early craft, and through the periscopes of craft of later design no fewer than 500 times, to remain below the surface for periods extending sometimes for nine or ten hours.

When first Mr. Spear took up the study of submarine boats, no ship was better than an experiment with all its attendant risks. There were no periscopes in those days, and when once the long cigar-shaped craft took her drive, she was steered until she again ascended to the surface principally by the blindfold by the compass, which counted up the number of fathoms descended and whatever knowledge the crew might possess of tides and currents in the particular locality in which he was cruising.

The early submarines, in which Mr. Spear served his novitiate, were as pygmies compared with the big Schley. They measured but sixty-five feet in length, were of 100 tons displacement and traveled a scant eight knots even on the surface, while they were propelled by gasoline engines, with consequent danger of explosion, which danger, however, he located an actuality in Mr. Spear's experience.

Since he made his first underwater trip the periscopes have come, which permitted the submarine to navigate submerged as well as the surface, and upon the surface, internal combustion fuel oil engines have arrived to take the place of the explosive gasoline motors, and chemical compounds for purifying the air of submarines have become a fact; so that today, Lawrence Spear declares, "I regard a submarine as a much safer means of travel than an airplane."

ETON'S HEADLINES HE'S PRO-GERMAN

Views on England's Actions by Dr. Lyttelton Denounced in British Newspapers.

LONDON, March 28.—When Dr. Lyttelton, headmaster of Eton, suggested that it was necessary to act as to give the Germans a chance of being saved from their own vindictiveness and proceeded to hint that unless England came forward and offered to give up something, "she would be charged in perfect truth with the most consummate hypocrisy," he made statements which have aroused a good deal of indignation and widespread condemnation.

His declaration that any proposal by England to internationalize the Kiel canal should be accompanied by a promise to insist upon the necessity for self-sacrifice by nations in order to keep the Germans from being a subject of strong resentment and columns of the papers are filled with letters of protest.

Dr. Lyttelton himself refuses to be interviewed on the subject, but in a short telegram to one of his friends, he repudiated the idea that his utterances could be interpreted as pro-German.

Dr. Lyttelton's secretary, interviewed today, said the speech had been misunderstood through the papers giving condensed reports and declared it was ridiculous that a man in Dr. Lyttelton's position would preach pro-Germanism. His reference to the internationalization of Gibraltar was used only as an illustration and not meant to be taken literally.

The Globe commenting on this: "An illustration of what? Of that spirit of false religious sentiment which asks that with the enemy battering down our splendid fellows at the front we should already prepare the British people for the turning of the other cheek. To talk of surrendering Gibraltar to placate Germany for the loss of the Kiel canal, which was the outcome of the fruits of victory, is pernicious nonsense, of which the head of a great public school, peculiarly responsible to the nation for molding the best of its youth, should be ashamed."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "We cannot help saying that he has done a very foolish thing, who has joined himself with those who are in truth enemies to peace. We are not going to about our heads at him or indulge in any such vulgarities. We no doubt doubt the purity of his patriotism than we do our own, but we are at a loss to understand his failure to realize that there is a long and stern business to be done and inaffable wrongs to be righted before we can speak of conciliation and renewed friendship with the German people. He speaks to us in the name of Christianity. Has he forgotten that Christ himself was constrained to use the scourge of knotted cords?"

RIVER EXCURSION FOR MT. PLEASANT

Citizens' Association Appoints Body to Prepare Plans. Want Street Sprinkled.

A community excursion down the river for members of the Mt. Pleasant Citizens' Association, their families and friends was discussed at a meeting of the organization in the Brown Betty Inn, Sixteenth street and Park road, last night, and a committee of five was appointed to prepare plans for the outing and report at the April meeting.

James M. Procter, who suggested the outing, was made chairman. Other members are J. G. Williams, A. C. Merriam, H. H. Barrows, and C. Melvin Sharpe.

Objection to the dust nuisance on Sixteenth street between Columbia road and the Piney Branch bridge was made by several members of the association. It was decided to request the District Commissioners to use part of an appropriation at their disposal for dust prevention in arranging frequent sprinklings of the street.

Co-operation of the association in plans of the Federation of Citizens' Association, to follow the tangled boundary lines of various city bodies was pledged. A request will be made for a map showing such boundaries as the association may be considered at the next meeting.

The meeting adjourned after a short session out of respect to the memory of J. H. Huberts, late treasurer of the association.

"SPITE FENCE JIM" LOSES HIS HOME

J. W. Allgor, Who Decorated Place at Seabright, N. J., With Painted Attacks, Is Evicted.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., March 28.—James W. Allgor, known in this community as "Spite Fence Jim," because he abused the wealthy persons living near him by enormous signs on his fence, has been put upon the street. He was evicted from the house where he had held forth so long, and his eviction was brought about by the last man whom he had reviled, Mayor George W. Elliott, of Seabright.

Allgor, who was in the midst of a colony of wealthy persons, got the idea that he was losing business because his neighbors would not allow their servants to patronize his place. He built a spite fence and ornamented it with painted abuse of men and women of standing. He was put in jail twice because of his attacks. His property was worth about \$20,000, but it was sold off in parcels.

His most recent attacks were upon Mayor Elliott. The mayor bought in the last of the Allgor property and served notice that he would allow the family to remain through the winter. The family separated, and yesterday, while Allgor was in New York, the mayor had all his belongings removed to the street. He has moved to a small shack.

Y. W. C. A. Campaign Ends With \$3,021 Collected

Three thousand twenty-one dollars and fifty cents.

That is the amount gathered by the teams in the finance campaign of the Y. W. C. A. which ended yesterday. In addition to the money actually in the hands of the Y. W. C. A. about \$1,000 more is expected before the close of the fiscal year. April 1, when the campaign obtained during the campaign.

Gorgas Gives Advice on Anti-Mosquito Campaign

Surgeon General William C. Gorgas, U. S. A., who visited Baltimore earlier in the week at the invitation of Mayor Preston and other city officials, to advise them about the \$25,000 mosquito elimination campaign there, has forwarded a series of recommendations about the work there.

General Gorgas advises the dividing of the city into districts, each district to be in charge of an inspector, and these inspectors to plan a thorough inspection of all yards, vacant lots and houses, and to see that such breeding places as old bottles, tin cans and such be eliminated.

G. W. U. Men Plan Trip.

The chemical and engineering societies of the George Washington University are preparing for their annual inspection trip to Baltimore, on April 11. Plans are in the hands of John Francis Brockwell, president of the chemical society, assisted by a committee.